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FARM FLASHES: Farm Adjustment News. Tuesday, November 13, 1934.

(FOR BROADCAST USE ONLY)

Speaking Time: All Regions

OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT: Now for the FARM FLASHES. In today's Flashes we have more information about the care of fruit trees, especially in the small or farm orchard. These Flashes are brought to you by Station _____ in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture

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W. R. Beattie, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, says that unless you know how to prune, and when to prune, you had better keep your pruning shears and saw hanging in the toolshed and not take them into the orchard. On the other hand, he insists that proper pruning is very important; if you want to get large, well-colored fruit. Beattie reminds us that the shape and style of any fruit tree is very largely determined during the first three years after it is planted. It is during the first three years that the so-called scaffold branches are formed. On an apple tree you only want four or five of those main or scaffold branches and you want those branches so distributed on the trunk of the tree that the tree will grow strong. You don't want any crotches to split later when the top of the tree gets heavy. If you can locate the four or five scaffold branches so that they join the trunk at points at least 6 or 8 inches apart, no crotches will be formed and you will have a much stronger tree. The location of the scaffold branches is very largely determined the first year after the tree is set. Sometimes 8 or 10 branches are left the first year then the following spring a

number of these can be taken out and only the ones left that are needed to form the top of the tree, then the third year these scaffold branches are headed back and made to form 2 or 3 branches and these become the main branches of the tree.

Now, as Beattie says, the height at which you let the scaffold branches form depends very largely on where your trees are located. You remember a number of years ago, orchardists followed the plan of heading their trees very low, almost to the ground. But they soon found trouble making the soil under these low-headed trees, and later when the trees bore fruit the trees lay almost on the ground. In other words, the trees were headed a little bit too low.

Then fruit growers adopted the plan of heading their trees at a medium height - say about 36 to 48 inches. Beattie thinks that is a good height for apple trees, but peaches should be somewhat lower. If you are planting fruit trees around the house where they are to serve both as shade and ornamental trees, also for the production of fruit, you might want to head them as high as 5 feet so as to give plenty of room for working underneath them. In any event you do not want to have the tops of your trees so high that you can't reach them with an ordinary fruit-picking ladder 18 to 20 feet long. Nor do you want them so high that you will have difficulty in reaching the tops of the trees when you are spraying. Of course, when trees get a big load of fruit upon them, their branches will come down near the ground and heavy loads of fruit help the grower to keep his trees headed rather low.

Let's suppose that you have a home orchard containing 15 or 20 apple trees,, 10 or 12 peach trees, 4 to 6 cherry trees, a few pear trees and some plum trees -- in all about 45 or 50 trees. In most sections of the country the leaves have now all fallen from the trees and the wood is becoming fairly well ripened so you can figure on going ahead with your pruning whenever the weather is favorable and you have the time to do the work. Let's take the apples first. Under most circum-

stances, the main object is to get fruit; big, well-colored apples. If your apple trees have been neglected as to pruning they may be too thick, a lot of water sprouts may have formed -- mainly in the centers of the trees. You want to thin the trees out a little so as to give the sunlight a chance to get to the inside of the tree. There is an objection, however, in many parts of the country to opening up the heads of apple trees too much and giving the interior of the trees too much sunshine, because that is liable to cause a scalding and sunlight injury to the branches. With that in mind, you want to strike a sort of happy medium and thin your apple trees just enough so that the insides of the trees will get a moderate amount of sunlight.

And Beattie warns that in thinning out the interior of an apple tree, unless you know just what you are doing, you may cut out the fruit-bearing wood. The fruit spurs begin to form on an apple tree about the third year after the tree is planted. Those little spurs can be easily recognized by their sort of arrow-pointed buds. A leaf bud which grows on the side of a stem is low and flat while the fruit buds are on the ends of the twigs and are sharp and pointed. You may find numerous fruit spurs right on the main or scaffold branches of the trees. If you were to cut out all of those fruit spurs, you would have no fruit whatsoever on the inside of the trees. Beattie says that he has seen apple orchards which looked as if they had a very heavy crop of fruit but the fruit did not materialize at picking time. The truth of the matter was that the fruit spurs had all been cut out of the centers of the trees and what fruit there was on the trees was borne entirely on the outside. Beattie recommends that the pruning include all parts of the tree and consist of a moderate thinning out and heading back in order to avoid the trees becoming brushy and carrying more fruiting wood than desirable.

On pruning a grape vine, you plan to leave about the number of buds that you think the vine can carry and that is your guide in pruning an apple or a peach tree. If the tree has too many fruit buds, you will get more apples or peaches than the tree can properly carry, and as a result the fruit will be small and poorly colored.

After the major or formative pruning of an apple tree which is done during the first years, prune more moderately, and very carefully. Beattie finds that the best pruners, before they start to prune a tree, walk around the tree two or three times in each direction. During that time, they are making up their minds just how the tree should look when they have pruned it. Then they go ahead with the pruning. They do their thinking and planning before they do the cutting. In that way, they seldom have any regrets afterward. Remember when you once cut off a limb you can't put it back.

Peach trees need a thorough and systematic pruning every year of their lives. Peach trees have the habit of forming entirely too many fruit buds, these buds being borne on the growth of the past season. A fruiting spur on an apple tree will go on producing fruit year after year provided it is not cut off in pruning or broken off while you are picking the fruit, but a peach tree renews its fruiting wood and buds every year. The pruning of bearing peach tree consists mainly of heading back the growth of the past year and thinning out the wood so that the tree when the pruning is completed will not have upon it more buds than it can possibly use to advantage in producing good size and well-colored fruit. It is a good idea to study peach trees carefully before you do any cutting. perhaps you may need to thin out the branches somewhat, but most of the pruning will consist of merely cutting back and thinning out last year's growth.

That is also true of grape vines. Beattie points out that in pruning grape vines, the object is to keep the bearing wood as close to the trunk of the vine as possible, but like the peach tree the grape vine forms new fruiting wood each year and these long stems have to be cut back to about 3 or 4 buds each. It looks like a pity to cut the vine back so heavily but that is the only way you can get a good crop of fruit.

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CLOSING ANNOUNCEMENT: This is Station _____ and you have just heard the Farm Flashes on pruning fruit trees. This Station presents the Farm Flashes in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture.

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FARM FLASHES: Farm Adjustment News. Tuesday, November 20, 1934.

(FOR BROADCAST USE ONLY)

Speaking Time: 7 Minutes. All Regions

OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT: Now for the FARM FLASHES. In our Flashes today we still have more information from the Bureau of Plant Industry about the care and especially the pruning of fruit trees. These Flashes are brought to you by Station _____ in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture

--ooOo--

Today W. R. Beattie, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, gives us some more sidelights on the pruning of fruit trees. First, Beattie mentions the importance of having the pruning saw and pruning shears quite sharp, as a dull saw or pair of dull shears will bruise the bark and leave irregular wounds which are hard to heal.

Another point he mentions is the importance of cutting the branches close to the main branch or trunk of the tree. When Beattie was a boy, he says he often wondered how the squirrels ever succeeded in making the holes for dens in the branches of the great oak trees. Then, one day he discovered that those knot holes, in which the squirrels made their nests, were nothing more or less than wounds where the branches had died and the places had never healed over. Later, decay set in; and the result was large cavities in which the squirrels made their homes. Had those branches been cut off close to the trunk, or the main branches of the big trees, at the time that the branch died or was broken off by the wind,

the wounds would have healed over completely and only a small knot would have been left. Wherever you need to cut off a large branch, always cut it very smooth and close to the main trunk.

Beattie also reminds you that in cutting off a large branch you need to be careful that the branch does not split down and injure the trunk of the tree. The way to avoid that splitting is to first make an undercut with the saw about 4 to 6 inches from the main trunk, or branch. Then make a top cut to meet the under cut. In that way, you can cut off the limb without splitting the stub. After the weight of the limb has been removed you can very easily saw off the stub close to the trunk of the tree or the main branch. Where you take off extra big branches it is always a good plan to paint the wounds. You can use any kind of good house paint or a mixture of tar and creosote. The idea is to keep out the water and help the tree in healing over the wound.

But coming back to the pruning of the different kinds of trees, Beattie says that after the third or fourth year cherry trees need very little pruning; except that the sour cherries will need more or less thinning, from time to time. The sweet cherries seldom get too thick or bushy, but the sour cherries are a good deal like peach trees, in that they form too many small branches and also too many buds so that a reasonable amount of thinning out and cutting back of sour cherries will be in order.

Certain varieties of plum trees have a habit of shooting up into the air, especially if they are growing in the poultry yard or on any good soil. That habit calls for a reasonable amount of heading back and heading back may result in the production of a large number of shoots or sprouts that may have to be taken out from year to year. Some varieties of plums, especially the Burbank and Abundance, have a spreading habit of growth and do not need very much heading back, but they may need some thinning of the branches from time to time.

When it comes to pruning pears you have to be very very careful, otherwise you will produce a bad case of pear blight. The pear blight is a sap disease and any disturbance of the sap relations in the tree is pretty sure to bring a bad case of blight. For example, if you give your pear trees too much nitrogen and stimulate more or less of a forced growth that provides just the conditions under which pear blight is pretty apt to develop. Also, if you give your pear trees a heavy pruning you are liable to throw them out of balance and start a bad case of blight. For that reason, Beattie suggests that you prune pear trees just as little as possible, removing only the water sprouts and any dead branches, and even in doing that you have to be careful that you don't at some point cut into a blighted branch. If you cut into a blighted branch your saw blade and pruning shears will carry the disease to other parts of the tree or to other trees.

Beattie tells us that in his college days the Professor under which he took his work often said that the time to prune was any time that you had a sharp knife or a good pair of pruning shears and a tree needed pruning. Beattie thinks that may be partially true but since his college days he has learned a lot about pruning, a lot of things that were not even suspected in those days. For example, work done by some of the experimentors in the Department of Agriculture during recent years has shown that there is a definite relation between the leaf area on a fruit tree and the production of well-colored and large fruit, also there is a definite relation between the sugar content of the fruit and the leaf spread of the tree. That means that in order to get a crop of fine fruit you need just as many good healthy leaves on your tree as it is possible for the tree to carry. The Department men have found that at least 20 good leaves are needed to produce a good apple and 30 good leaves are even better. With that in mind, when you go out to prune your trees this winter, try to shape your trees so that

they will carry a large spread of leaves and that the branches be so distributed that every leaf will get its share of sunshine.

Now when it comes to the pruning of small fruits, there is not much to do except remove the old canes and thin out the weaker new canes, also heading back the new canes to keep them from becoming too long. Take raspberries, and blackberries, for example, when the new canes become about 3 feet in height the heads can be pinched out of them and this will cause them to branch. Later when the branches become quite long they may be pinched back and in that manner you get a close-growing compact plant. There is just one exception and that is the St. Regis or everbearing raspberry, if you pinch back young canes of the everbearing raspberry you take away any chances of a fall crop because the second or fall crop is borne on the tips of the new canes. After the fall crop is gone the canes can be headed back and these same canes will branch and bear the spring crop of berries.

A great deal might be said about the pruning of grapes, but Beattie promises to tell us about pruning the grapes some other time. The trouble with most grape vines is that they are too ambitious to cover the whole earth and for that reason they produce more growth than they have use for when it comes to fruit production. With that in mind, Beattie says we have to suppress grapes by a reasonable amount of pruning if we want nice fruit and plenty of it.

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CLOSING ANNOUNCEMENT: This is Station _____ in _____ concluding the daily FARM FLASHES from the United States Department of Agriculture.

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FARM FLASHES: Farm Adjustment News. Wednesday, November 21, 1934.

(FOR BROADCAST USE ONLY)

Speaking Time: 7 Minutes. (Regions E2-3-4-5-6-7-11)

OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT: And now for our FARM FLASHES! Today the FARM FLASHES tell of developments in agriculture and agricultural adjustment. These FARM FLASHES are from the United States Department of Agriculture.

--oooOooo--

Fruits and nuts have a prominent place in our FARM FLASHES today.

But before we listen to reports of a few of the many recent developments in agriculture, let's take a look into the farm larder. This time next week many farmers will be drawing on their larders for the Thanksgiving dinner. The Outlook report is that, in general, the food supplies produced and preserved on farms outside the drought regions are exceptionally large this year. The drought regions are very short on canned and preserved fruits and vegetables, but they have more canned meat than ever before, because so many animals had to be slaughtered.

With an increase of nearly a billion dollars in farm income this year, farm families in general have been able to live better than last year, and the economists expect a further moderate improvement.

And here is an interesting little item about a cooperative plan for finding trees that produce superior quality nuts.

C. A. Reed, nut specialist of the United States Department of Agriculture, has invited farmers who have fine black walnuts, or butternuts, or hickory nuts,

or northern pecans, or native hazel, or even beech nuts of excellent quality, to send him about two pounds of the larger nuts and about a pound of the smaller varieties.

Reed is trying to locate the best nut bearing trees in an effort to help farmers and others get varieties which will be not only ornamental shade trees, but will produce excellent food as well.

Every seedling nut tree varies from its parents, with products possibly a little better, perhaps not as good. The only way to grow nut trees which are certain to bear fine nuts is by grafting scions from such a tree onto an ordinary seedling. The trees which produce superior nuts are valuable not only for the food they produce, but for the scions as well. The Department of Agriculture is anxious to locate such trees. Each sample sent to Reed should be carefully marked as to the tree from which the nuts came.

The Department of Agriculture cannot pay for the nuts, but not later than the first of February Reed promises to report by letter on the merit of all nuts in comparison with others. If any person has a superior nut tree, Reed will make the fact public so that those interested may buy scions.

As Reed says, in a nutshell, the plan is a cooperative plan for advancing nut culture in this country. It is not a get-rich-quick scheme for anybody. The Department is not buying nuts, although the Department will send the names of dealers to those who have nuts to sell.

And while we are talking about quality, the movement for marketing of farm products according to quality continues to grow. We market wheat on protein content, and dairy products on fat content, and now a plan for marketing flaxseed on the basis of oil content and quality.

An informal conference to discuss the possibility will be held at Chicago tomorrow and next day, November 22 and 23. The conference, to which representatives of flaxseed crushers, grain inspection departments, paint manufacturers, agricultural colleges, grain exchanges, and farmers' organizations have been invited, was called on the recommendation of the national flaxseed producers' advisory committee appointed by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace.

The Secretary recently approved a marketing agreement for the Colorado peach industry under the Adjustment Act. Because the peach season is over, a license for the Colorado peach industry will not be issued at this time. The Secretary approved the agreement so the industry could select a control committee and organize for marketing next season under a plan for proration of shipments, grading of peaches to United States standards, and the posting of prices. The license will be issued before the next marketing season opens.

Now let's look ahead and listen to the report of prospects for other fruits and for some of our important vegetables. The Outlook report tells us that continued expansion in production of fruits is looked for as present non-bearing acreage comes into bearing and as the yield of young trees now in bearing increases.

Fruit experts of the Department of Agriculture say that exports of fruit from the United States the next few years will depend to a considerable extent upon modification of trade barriers in foreign countries. During the past ten years, about 10 per cent of the commercial United States fruit crop was exported.

To maintain the present volume of apple production 10 to 15 years from now, the apple men say that moderate replacements and plantings of apple trees are justified. But they warn exporters of apples that they may expect increased competition abroad, since foreign countries are working toward more and better apples. Fruit men see increasingly heavy supplies of oranges and grapefruit in prospect

without a corresponding increase in the demand for those fruits during the next few years.

In view of the higher wholesale food prices, the reduced supply of meats, and dairy and poultry products, the outlook for commercial truck crops for fresh market shipment seems to be more favorable.

Potato supplies in 1935 probably as large or slightly larger than in 1934 may be produced if average weather conditions prevail, since growers should they respond to price as they have responded in the past, will still be influenced by the favorable prices they got for their last year's crop and will probably plant about 3,313,000 acres. Normal yields on that acreage would produce about 365 million bushels, which the potato market men think is a bigger crop than could be marketed to advantage.

The outlook for sweetpotatoes is for a slightly bigger demand next year. That slightly better demand is expected largely because the general level of food prices is higher.

On the other hand, consider the cabbage. A considerable decrease in cabbage acreage is expected on account of current low prices.

While with tomatoes, prices may work the other way around. Encouraged by the prices they got this year, tomato growers may produce an excessive market supply next year. Late onion growers have been told that ordinarily a little less than 50,000 acres will produce an ample supply of late onions to meet consumption requirements. And an expansion of watermelon acreage next year may result in excessive production and a substantial reduction in growers' income.

But the complete outlook report will give you more detailed information. If you have not already done so, see your county agent and find out the outlook for the crops you grow before you make your plans for planting.

CLOSING ANNOUNCEMENT: This is Station _____ and you have just heard the FARM FLASHES. This Station presents the FARM FLASHES in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture.

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FARM FLASHES: Farm Adjustment News. Wednesday, November 21, 1934.

(FOR BROADCAST USE ONLY)

Speaking Time: 7 Minutes. (Regions: Western 2-8-9-10-12)

OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT: And now we present the FARM FLASHES -- Station _____'s daily broadcast on farming and farm adjustment. Today's Flashes introduce a series of broadcasts on details of the proposed sugar beet adjustment program now up for the consideration of the country's best growers. These Flashes come to you through the cooperation of the United States Department of Agriculture

--ooOoo--

Today, sugar officials of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration take up two points in the proposed sugar beet adjustment program of immediate interest to the beet grower.

The sugar beet program, as you know, covers the years 1934 and 1935 and may be extended to 1936. It will bring benefit and other payments to growers of about 15 million dollars for 1934, and parity payments for the remainder of the program.

First, the sugar officials give the rules covering a grower's eligibility to sign an adjustment contract.

Second, they urge every grower who expects to take part in the adjustment program to be sure to verify his beet production records upon which his acreage allotment will be based.

The regulations on eligibility allow any grower who raised sugar beets in one or both seasons of 1933 and 1934 to sign a sugar beet contract, provided he

has control over the land for 1935 and 1936 on which he grew beets in 1933 or 1934 or land that has a beet history. Remember that provision. The man who raised sugar beets in at least one of the past two years must hold control over land with a beet history during the next two seasons in order to take part in the adjustment program. If he has control (ownership or lease) for only 1935 he can sign a contract if he gets the party who has control for 1936 to sign the contract with him.

You, of course, understand the reason for that requirement. The adjustment program is intended for farmers who expect to keep on producing sugar beets in 1935 and 1936; it is not intended for those who plan to drop out of beet production.

The fact that a man did not grow beets in either of the past two years does not absolutely bar him from taking part in the adjustment program. However, sugar adjustment officials say he will be considered a new grower. Like other new growers, he must take his chances on getting an acreage allotment from any acreage available after the consistent growers have received their allotments.

That much for general eligibility requirements for participation in the adjustment plan---

Sugar adjustment officials next offer a word of explanation about eligibility for <u>adjustment payments</u>.

As you recall, the proposed sugar beet program provides adjustment payments on beets planted for the 1934 crop; that is, on beets planted for harvest this fall. But, naturally, only those contract signers who actually planted beets for the '34 crop are entitled to '34 payments. A man might sign a contract on the basis of beet production in 1933 and still be ineligible for benefit payments <u>this</u> year because he failed to plant any <u>beets</u> this year. If he goes back into beet production in 1935, he will be entitled to payments on his '35 crop.

Of course, if a landowner signs a sugar beet contract as a producer, but raised the crop with the aid of tenants, he must share the adjustment payments with the tenants on the basis of the rental contract. On the other hand, if the tenant signs the contract as the producer, he must share the payments with the landowner; that is, he must share with the landowner unless he is a cash renter. A cash renter gets the entire payment.

As you know, the payments under the sugar beet adjustment contract are based on the grower's production. That production is based on the acreage allotment, which in turn, is based on the grower's past production records.

The Sugar Section of the Adjustment Administration already has rather complete records from the sugar factories on the amount of beets marketed in recent years by individual growers. But, of course, those records do not always show the name of the actual owner of the land on which the beets were grown. Moreover, mistakes may have crept into the records. So, sugar officials urge all growers to check on the accuracy of records concerning their production. The grower must verify the production records -- in other words, he must "tie the record to the land" -- to make sure he gets credit for all the beets grown on his farm or on the farm he has rented.

Verification is especially important if a grower has marketed his beets through more than one factory, or if the beets from his farm have been marketed under different names in previous years.

The production records must be verified before the grower signs the adjustment contract. So, verification of production records is one of the first steps for the grower who expects to take part in the sugar beet adjustment program.

Adjustment officials remind sugar beet farmers that they are not asked to make sharp cuts in production in order to get adjustment payments. The contract signer merely agrees to hold his acreage and production to about the average level of the last few years, including 1933, which was the year of highest production for the country as a whole.

The legislation providing for the proposed sugar beet program allows the annual marketing of more than a million and a half tons of beet sugar. That is more sugar than the beet growers of this country have produced in any single year except 1933. Adjustment officials have figured the acreage needed to produce this country's quota of beet sugar. That acreage will be divided proportionately among growers who sign adjustment contracts.

In order to assure farmers in each district a fair start in the program from the standpoint of the acreage allotted to them, the Adjustment Administration has announced that the 1935 acreage allotment for each district must be at least 90 per cent of the district's acreage in 1933. The allotment may run as high as 100 per cent of the '33 acreage. You understand, of course, those percentages apply to the allotment for the district as a whole. The percentages for individual farmers may vary somewhat from the district figures.

Remember the rules on eligibility: In order to sign a contract, a man must have planted sugar beets in 1933 or '34, or both, and must, as either landlord or tenant, control the use of land in 1935 and 1936 with a beet history. And keep in mind that a grower should verify his production records before he signs an adjustment contract.

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CLOSING ANNOUNCEMENT: And that concludes today's FARM FLASHES from the United States Department of Agriculture. We will send you more Flashes at this same time tomorrow.

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FARM FLASHES: Farm Adjustment News.

(FOR BROADCAST USE ONLY) IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Speaking Time: 10 Minutes. ALL REGIONS

OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT: FARM FLASH Time! The daily period when we present a report on new scientific and economic developments in agriculture. This report is sent to you as part of Station _____'s public service program, in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture

--ooOoo--

Today's report will give you some details of the national program for adjusting corn and hog production in 1935. This is the program which was endorsed in principle by two-thirds of the corn and hog producers voting in the referendum conducted during October.

Evidently, the majority of producers believe that only concerted effort to adjust corn acreage and hog numbers would assure protection against a recurrence of the starvation prices that characterized the late, unlamented period of huge corn and hog supplies.

Since the producers, by heavy majority of those voting, indicated that they believed it necessary to continue with adjustment of corn acreage and hog numbers, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration has been working out the details of the plan for complying with the decision of the producers. We shall give you an outline of the plan in this report.

First, the corn provisions. The maximum corn acreage that may be planted under the 1935 contract is 90 per cent of the average for the two years 1932 and 1933. That is the same base used this year. The maximum acreage of corn allowed a 1935 contract signer is one-eighth greater than the maximum allowed this year's signers.

But that 90 per cent of base allowed as maximum acreage is not the whole story. A man signing a contract may hold out of corn anywhere from 10 to 30 per cent of his base acreage. He will receive benefit payments in proportion to his corn acreage adjustment.

The rate of benefit payments is to be 35 cents per bushel of yield estimated for the number of acres by which the corn land area is kept below the base acreage. That is 5 cents per bushel more than the 1934 rate. But there is to be a somewhat different basis of estimating yield next year, so the two rates are not exactly comparable. Besides the payments, contracting corn farmers will get two other benefits -- unrestricted use of the land shifted from corn production and eligibility to participate in any Government corn loan program that may be put in operation in the fall of 1935.

The corn payment will be made in two installments. The first amounting to 15 cents a bushel on the estimated yield from the number of acres that are to be shifted from corn. This payment will be made as soon as the contract is accepted by the Secretary of Agriculture. The second installment, 20 cents a bushel, less the producer's share of the local administrative expense, will be paid on or about January 1st, 1936.

Well, there are the main facts about the corn provisions of the 1935 corn-hog adjustment contract. Keep in mind especially that the signer is not restricted in the use of his land for any purpose other than corn production.

Now an outline of the terms of the hog adjustment provisions in the 1935 contract.

The individual contract signer will agree to hold the number of hogs produced for market from 1935 litters to 90 per cent of the adjusted average number of pigs produced from 1932 and 1933 litters. The 1934 contract bound

the signer to hold production for market of pigs from this year's litters to 75 per cent of the base. So the number of hogs contract signers may place on the market next year is one-fifth larger than this year. Also, the new contract carries no limitation on purchases of feeder pigs by contract signers from other contract signers. There is a limit, similar to this year's, on feeder pigs bought from non-signers.

Now you know about the amount of adjustment in hogs raised by contract signers. Here are the facts about the payments: They will be $15 per head on the number of hogs represented by the 10 per cent adjustment. Half of this payment -- that is, $7.50 per head, will be made upon acceptance of the contract by the Secretary of Agriculture. The final payment, less the contract signer's pro rata share of the local administrative expenses, will be made on or about January 1st, 1936.

In terms of the adjustment itself, the 1935 hog payment rate is the same as during the past year. In 1934, contracting producers received $5 per head on 75 per cent of their base. This was the equivalent of $15 per head on the 25 per cent of their base which represented the adjustment. Because a smaller percentage of adjustment is required for 1935, the total hog benefit payment per farm will not average as high as in 1934, but the producer's total income, including receipts from the sale of more hogs will be larger. Contracting producers who are short of feed and who therefore may not raise up to the number of hogs allowable under the contract, will have the equivalent of the larger hog income in the form of a larger supply of corn for sale or for future livestock feeding.

Well, that's that on the hog provisions of the 1935 corn-hog contract. Now, we'll return to those corn provisions regarding the use of the shifted acres.

Note that the adjustment officers no longer talk about "contracted" acres. This designation has been dropped, permitting greater flexibility in farming operations to overcome the evil effects of the 1934 drought on seed supplies, new seedings for hay and pasture, and so on. In 1935 the corn acreage may be located on any part of the farm.

Furthermore -- and this is the big change -- furthermore, the contract places no limitation on the total area devoted to cultivated crops, nor on the total acreage of any crop other than corn. Liberal use of non-corn land in 1935, is being permitted to help offset the after-effects of the drought, which will be felt at least until the next harvest of feed grains or until new pasture and meadow seedings are ready for use. In other words, liberal use of non-corn land in 1935, does not represent an abandonment of the essential policy of shifting gradually to a more extensive type of farming, involving more grass land and meadow and more soil-building and erosion-preventing crops.

One more point concerning the liberal nature of the 1935 contract -- it places no limitation on the number of livestock, other than hogs, which may be kept or produced by the farmer.

Now, some general information about the 1935 corn-hog program.

First, as to where the money for benefit payments will come from: Processing taxes. Processing taxes at about the present rate of $2.25 per hundredweight on hogs and 5 cents a bushel on corn. These taxes will be levied during the marketing year beginning November 5, 1935.

These taxes will raise a fund to defray estimated disbursements to producers of between $150 million and $165 million.

Now, as to eligibility of producers to take part in the program: In general, all corn-hog producers whether or not they took part in the 1934 program, will be eligible to sign the 1935 contract.

Next year, as this year, the corn-hog adjustment program will be voluntary, and will be carried on largely by farmers themselves through their community committees and county control associations.

Now, I know all eligible producers in this audience want to know the answer to one more question: When will the contracts be offered for signature?

Probably in January. Here is what the Government announcement says:

(Quoting) "Regional meetings of AAA officers and State corn-hog officials will be held shortly after Thanksgiving. During December, the county and community committees will organize for the educational campaign. The local meetings with producers probably will get underway by January." (end of quotation)

--ooOoo--

CLOSING ANNOUNCEMENT: And that's all there is today concerning the 1935 corn-hog program. We have given you the pertinent facts from the official announcement of the program. Doubtless we shall be able from time to time in future Farm Flash programs to offer you more details and to inform you of the facts regarding the corn-hog situation which are being considered by producers who are making up their minds about taking part in the program. In sending you these Farm Flashes we cooperate with the United States Department of Agriculture.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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FARM FLASHES: Farm Adjustment News. Friday, November 23, 1934.

(FOR BROADCAST USE ONLY)

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NOV 23 1934
U. S. Department of Agriculture

Speaking time: 7 minutes. All regions

ANNOUNCEMENT: And now for our FARM FLASHES! --- Today the FARM FLASHES tell of an important development in the progress of agricultural adjustment. These FARM FLASHES are from the United States Department of Agriculture

* * * * * * *

Next month cotton growers vote on the question of continuing the Bankhead Cotton Control Act.

That vote may be of interest to many people outside of the Cotton Belt, especially individuals and industries closely identified with cotton production and cotton marketing.

But Adjustment Administration officials have been very careful to point out just what the question is that is being put up to the cotton farmers. They want the issue clearly understood. They make it perfectly plain that the referendum is on the Bankhead Cotton Control Act and that the decision is entirely up to the cotton farmers themselves.

Cotton farmers will be asked one simple question: "Are you in favor of continuing the Bankhead Act for next year?"

The Bankhead Act is the marketing control act under which a tax is levied on the ginning of cotton in excess of an allotment made to meet the probable market requirements.

Don't confuse it with the Agricultural Adjustment Act. The Bankhead Act supplements the Adjustment Act as the Adjustment Act applies to the adjustment of cotton acreage and production. The Bankhead Act applies to the volume of cotton put on the market.

The Bankhead Act contains a provision that it will be continued in effect during the next crop year if the President finds and proclaims that the economic emergency in cotton production and marketing will continue or is likely to continue. And the Act itself also contains a provision that the tax on cotton in excess of quantities allotted to meet probable market requirements will be continued if the Secretary of Agriculture finds that two-thirds of the persons who have the legal or equitable right; as owner or tenant, or share-cropper or otherwise to produce cotton, favor the levy of the tax.

The referendum soon to be held throughout the Cotton Belt is to carry out that provision and find whether the cotton farmers themselves want the Bankhead Act continued.

However, no matter what the farmers decide as to the Bankhead Act, the cotton adjustment program, with its rental and parity payments to voluntary cooperators under the Adjustment Act will continue. The Secretary of Agriculture some time back announced that, under the terms of the 1934-35 cotton acreage reduction contract, cotton adjustment will continue into the 1935-36 season.

And the cotton farmers who did not sign up a 1934-35 cotton acreage reduction contract last spring will be given a chance to join the cotton adjustment program for the 1935 season.

Cotton adjustment will continue, the only question to be considered in the referendum is whether the program will be supplemented by a tax on the ginning of cotton in excess of the total national allotment fixed by the Secretary of Agriculture as the amount of cotton this country should produce to meet the market demands.

Secretary Wallace has said that in submitting this question to the cotton farmers, the Adjustment Administration wants the cotton farmers to have all the facts to guide them in reaching their decision. But the decision itself is by law up to the farmers themselves and the Adjustment Administration is in no sense trying to impose its views upon farmers to influence their decision. The responsibility is upon the cotton farmers.

In considering their decision, cotton farmers have been asked to bear in mind that the voluntary production control program with its benefit and parity payments to those who cooperate will be in effect next year whether the Bankhead Act is used or not.

Adjustment officials say that it is apparent that with the unwieldy surplus of cotton now whittled down to near normal proportions, the objective of any future cotton program should be to maintain and consolidate the gains already made.

They consider it imperative that the balance between production and consumption of cotton be maintained to prevent new surpluses from piling up and to prevent the recurrence of disaster which swept the South with 5-cent cotton three years ago.

If the Bankhead Act is <u>not</u> in effect next year, the Adjustment economists have estimated that we will probably have about one million more bales of cotton than the total production would be if the Bankhead Act were in effect.

Secretary Wallace has pointed out that the central question involved in a decision on continuing the Bankhead Act for next year is this: Will the efforts of a small minority of non-cooperators, and the tendency toward more intensive cultivation, and the possibility of new lands coming into cotton production combine to increase total production above the point which seems desirable? Or, in other words, do cotton farmers want the Bankhead Act as a supplementary control to the current efforts under the Agricultural Adjustment Act?

Adjustment officials have also asked cotton farmers to remember that, if the Bankhead Act is made effective for next year, it is reasonable to expect that one year's experience will simplify administration of the law next year. They think individual allotments should be brought more nearly into line with individual contracted acreage allotments under voluntary contracts next year.

If the cotton farmers decide to continue the Bankhead Act into next year, the total national quota will be fixed in a different way this next time. This year the total national quota was fixed in the Act itself. But the Act provides that if it is continued in effect next year, the Secretary of Agriculture will make an investigation of the available supply and probable market and determine the quantity of cotton that should be allotted in accordance with the policy of the Act to balance production with consumptive requirements.

If the Bankhead Act is made effective for next year, and after the total allotment is fixed, allotments will be made to individual farmers. In making those individual farmer allotments, the Secretary of Agriculture will provide that farmers who have reduced their cotton acreage voluntarily shall not be penalized in favor of those farmers who have not done so.

However, whether or not the Bankhead Act is to be continued will be decided by the cotton growers themselves in the referendum to be held next month. It is an important question of considerable interest to farmers both inside and outside the Cotton Belt.

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FARM FLASHES: Farm Adjustment News. Saturday, November 24, 1934

(FOR BROADCAST USE ONLY)

Speaking time: 7 minutes. Regions W2-8-9-10-12

ANNOUNCEMENT: And now it's FARM FLASH time at Station _____. Today's FLASHES report more details of the sugar beet adjustment program submitted to sugar beet growers by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. We send you these FLASHES each day except Sunday in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture

Today, officials of the Sugar Section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration give us some facts on the way the 15 million dollars in adjustment payments will be made to those growers who sign adjustment contracts and carry out the provisions of the sugar beet adjustment program.

Growers who sign adjustment contracts will get an advance payment of one dollar a ton on their normal yield times their acres planted in 1934. That advance payment will be made as soon as possible after the contract is signed. Growers will also get a final payment of not less than 25 cents a ton which will guarantee them a parity price on their actual 1934 beet production, or their normal yield times their planted acres, whichever is higher. In addition, they will get a tax refund on that part of their individual 1933 beet production unsold as sugar on June 8, 1934.

Sugar adjustment officials point out that the sugar beet program provides valuable crop insurance for those growers whose crops were damaged or destroyed by drought.

The contract provides that the grower will get his first 1934 payment on the basis of his planted acreage times the average yield for his farm. He will get that payment no matter how badly his crop was damaged. In fact, he will get his payment even though he harvested no beets at all.

Then, of course, if a grower has had plenty of water, and has received better than average yields, he will be paid upon his actual 1934 production or upon his estimated production, whichever is higher.

Adjustment officials tell us the first 1934 adjustment payment will be made on the estimated beet production. If a man's actual production turns out higher than his estimated production, he will get additional payments to make up the difference at the time he gets his second installment next year.

A grower's estimated production is figured by multiplying his 1934 planted acreage by what the contract calls the " representative yield." If the grower has raised beets for the past several years, that representative yield will be the average yield for those years.

Crop insurance on the 1935 crop -- and also on the 1936 crop if the program is continued into that year -- will be handled in a different way. The grower will get his insurance on damaged crops through a "deficiency" payment. That deficiency payment will amount to a dollar a ton on the estimated production of any planted allotted acreage which has to be abandoned because of unfavorable conditions affecting the locality generally, such as drought, disease, storm, or other factors beyond the grower's control.

Sugar adjustment officials tell us that, in all, cooperating growers will get four installments in adjustment payments on their 1934 and 1935 crops. They will get an additional two installments if the program is continued into 1936.

And then, of course, the grower gets any deficiency payments and tax refunds to which he is entitled.

The cooperating grower will get his first installment on his 1934 crop -- that is, one dollar a ton on his estimated production -- soon after his contract has been signed and accepted by the Secretary of Agriculture. He will get his second '34 installment of at least 25 cents a ton, and as much more as needed to bring the price for his beets up to parity, following the checking for compliance next year.

On the 1935 crop, the grower's first installment of at least 50 cents a ton on his estimated production is payable as soon as possible after July 1, 1935. He will get his second installment as soon as possible after July 1, 1936. The second installment will be enough to give the grower a parity price on his actual production.

The deficiency payment to cover the loss of planted allotted acreage that is abandoned in 1935 will be made as soon as possible after December 1, 1935.

The tax refund on the part of a grower's 1933 production unsold as sugar on June 8, 1934, will be made as soon as possible after December 1, of this year.

Sugar adjustment officials emphasize that the adjustment payments under the sugar beet program will go to the "producer" of the sugar beets.

By producer, sugar officials mean anybody who controls during 1935 and 1936 land which has a beet production history. Or, if a man who signs the contract as the producer will not control the land in 1936, he must have the party who will actually control the 1936 acreage sign the contract with him.

Officials point out that the producer may be either the landowner or the tenant. Landowners and tenants will be paid benefit payments according to their interest in the crop as indicated by the rental agreement covering the land.

If a man owns and operates the farm himself, he gets all of the adjustment payment. If he has a cash lease on the farm, he is also entitled to the full payment.

On the other hand, if the arrangement between the tenant and landlord calls for the tenant to get three-fourths of the crop, he will get three-fourths of the adjustment payment. Or, if the tenant gets one-fourth of the crop, he gets one-fourth of the payment.

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ANNOUNCEMENT: And that concludes today's FARM FLASHES from Station _____. This Station presents the FARM FLASHES in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture.

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FARM FLASHES: Farm Adjustment News. Saturday, November 24, 1934.

(FOR BROADCAST USE ONLY)

Speaking Time: 7 Minutes. (Regions E2-3-4-5-6-7-11)

OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT: And now for our FARM FLASHES! Today the FARM FLASHES tell of a few of the many developments in agricultural science and agricultural adjustment. These FARM FLASHES are from the United States Department of Agriculture

--oooOooo--

December will be a busy month in agricultural adjustment. With sugar beet growers engaged in a sign-up on their adjustment program; with cotton growers voting on the continuance of the Bankhead Act; and with peanut growers signing up peanut adjustment contracts; and with a number of other adjustment activities going forward, we can look ahead to some important and interesting developments.

The peanut adjustment program is designed to bring the peanut supply into line with consumption by diverting a part of the 1934 crop into oil, or into feed for livestock, and by limiting peanut acreage next year.

As you probably recall, part of the peanut program was put into effect the first of October, and during October more than five per cent of the total indicated 1934 peanut crop was diverted from the cleaning and shelling trade into the manufacture of peanut oil.

The sign-up campaign to limit the acreage to be planted to peanuts next year will probably begin early in December.

And now just a word about wheat. Mordecai Ezekiel, economic advisor to the Secretary of Agriculture, tells us that the wheat adjustment program in this

country has been supported by a parallel adjustment program throughout the world. Through the International Wheat Agreement, the cooperation of other important wheat growing nations was secured. In 1934, a net reduction of 10.7 per cent was secured in our seeded acreage below that of the three preceding years. In the other three major exporting countries, Canada, Argentina, and Australia, acreage was reduced 9.2 per cent. Of the major European importing countries, France and Italy carried through definite programs to restrict wheat acreage, and secured parallel through smaller reductions in production.

Partly as a result of those programs, the world carryover of wheat by the end of this season will show material reductions. And, although the carryovers of wheat are still large, they will be much nearer normal proportions than they were. It is true that wheat exports under the International Wheat Agreement were not controlled as effectively as it was hoped they would be. Even so, Ezekiel estimates that the world-wide reductions in wheat acreage were very worth while.

Talking about crop adjustment naturally brings up the question of use of land. A lot has been said recently about policies for retiring sub-marginal land and for better use of land and better care of our land resources. Assistant Secretary of Agriculture M. L. Wilson cites the Tompkins County, New York, project as one of the best examples of a carefully developed project in the use of land. That project was developed largely by the College of Agriculture of Cornell University. The University specialists first made a careful soil survey of the entire county. Then they graded the land into four grades.

Land which is already abandoned, they put in Grade 1. Much of that land is in hills. That land was cleared before the Civil War, but has been abandoned by farmers in the last thirty years.

The land which in all probability will follow the course of that Grade 1 land and which will eventually be abandoned in the next generation, the University

specialists put in Grade 2. That land is already too poor to produce adequate returns for the effort spent in farming it.

The poor and medium-good land which is adapted to certain types of farming, they graded as Grade 3.

The rich land along the valleys and bottoms, they called Grade 4.

On the basis of that land classification, together with a study of tax delinquency, occupancy, and other considerations, they worked out a plan for the county. That plan contemplates hard-surfaced roads through the areas of good land, with electricity available to practically all farms. And the plan contemplates returning the abandoned land and the land which should be abandoned into State Forest and Game Preserves. When those forests are ready for tree-cropping, they will provide work for people living within the county.

Some of the farms on the good land can be bought and sub-divided into smaller farms. Other families can be given opportunities as partial-subsistence homesteaders near present villages and towns within the county. Some families may, for one reason or another, prefer to move out of the sub-marginal land, but Assistant Secretary Wilson says the New York plan does not contemplate forceful evictions.

He thinks many other counties will work out plans for land use within their borders, as has been done in Tompkins County, New York, and that in each State, in cooperation with the Federal Government, plans may be worked out for the best use of all the land within the State.

Professor F. B. Howe, of Cornell University, discussed the use of soil surveys in the New York land use program at the joint meeting of the American Soil Survey Association and the American Society of Agronomy in Washington a couple of days ago.

And here is word of more progress in eradicating cattle ticks from the few sections of the South still infested with those disease-carrying pests.

The first of December, the order goes into effect releasing nearly 13,000 square miles of territory in Florida and Louisiana from the Federal cattle tick quarantine. That progress is the result of the systematic dipping campaign by State and Federal agencies cooperating with cattle owners of that territory during the active tick-eradication season this year.

When that order goes into effect the area under Federal quarantine for ticks will be confined to 11 counties in west-central Florida, 24 parishes west of the Mississippi river in Louisiana, and 36 counties in the southern and eastern parts of Texas.

And here is progress of another kind. Chemists of the United States Department of Agriculture have found a faster way of preparing extracted honey for market. They think the new method may revolutionize present honey extracting methods.

In the new method, the honey is filtered through a filter press under close temperature control at small cost and in much less time is needed under present methods. The honey specialists expect that this development will greatly increase the popularity of extracted honey.

Further progress in corn breeding is in prospect. Most farmers still look on corn as corn. But Secretary Wallace says those who have worked with corn and studied it in all its intimate details for many years realize that corn is a composite of many things and can be molded in many directions.

In the next few years, he thinks we will need experiments to discover whether or not it is desirable to have softer textured strains of corn in order to promote greater ease of mastication by hogs. He says possibly we shall come eventually to think of one type of corn as hog corn to be fed on the ear, another type as cattle corn to be fed ground, and still another type as commercial corn especially adapted for human consumption, or starch corn for the wet process of corn manufacture.

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FARM FLASHES: Farm Adjustment News. Tuesday, November 27, 1934.

(FOR BROADCAST USE ONLY)

Speaking Time: 7 Minutes. (ALL REGIONS)

OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT: Now for the FARM FLASHES. Thanksgiving Day will soon be here and our Flashes today have a Thanksgiving flavor. Flashes are brought to you by Station _____ in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture

--ooOoo--

American horticulture has made wonderful progress during the past 50 or 60 years. Thursday when we sit around our Thanksgiving dinner table, W. R. Beattie, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, asks us to remember the American horticulturists who have so greatly improved our native fruits and vegetables, and to remember also those who have gone to foreign shores, often at the peril of their own lives, to bring us the best that those foreign countries have to offer.

Beattie reminds us that we live under especially favorable conditions here in America, because we have under the American flag practically every type of soil and climate known to the world. We are in position to produce at some point under the "Stars and Stripes" any kind of fruit and vegetable known. Some other country may be able to produce some of those crops to better advantage than we can but we can grow them at least. Were we limited in our selection for our Thanksgiving feast to the things that could be produced even within the boundaries of the 48 States, we would have no occasion whatsoever to complain.

We have imported and established in this country the culture of figs and dates from the Mediterranean; citrus fruits from the Latin Americas; the finest of tree fruits from Europe and Asia; the choicest of grapes from Spain and France; nuts from Brazil and China; and so on through a long list of the choicest products of the soil, all of which have been brought to the United States and established in their new home.

Thanksgiving, as we enjoy these good things, Beattie suggests it will be a good time for us to think of the future and plan to take advantage of what our horticultural workers have accomplished. In many cases there are climatic limitations to be considered. It would be unwise for any of us to undertake to plant and to grow the things that are not adapted to our particular part of the country. But there is a wide range from which to select the things to plant in our gardens. It often happens that a plant that is not actually hardy in our climate can be grown to reasonable perfection under our conditions by protecting it during the seasons of cold or other unfavorable weather. Our plant breeders are rapidly giving us varieties that are resistant to unfavorable local conditions.

It has long been considered impossible to grow raspberries in the South. The Van Fleet variety has paved the way for the development of sorts that can be grown well to the southward. While this particular variety will grow in many parts of the South, other varieties are being developed which, if they come up to expectations will be available for growing far to the southward. Great progress has been made in the production of special varieties of strawberries that are suited to the different climatic conditions of the country. Also of blackberries and of dewberries. While the dewberry, especially the improved varieties, is not considered suitable for growing in the northern sections yet Beattie adds that we

may eventually have dewberries that will stand the coldest climates, especially with moderate protection.

One of the most outstanding horticultural achievements of recent years has been the establishment of the date industry in California, Arizona, and other parts of the great southwest. Formerly, we sent to the Sahara Desert for our fancy dates. Today we are growing them in our own date gardens in the southwest. Not so many years ago we imported our supply of the sweet Spanish onions, while today we are growing them in the irrigated sections of our Western States. Many new tropical fruits are appearing on our markets -- fruits that are new and strange to many of us and yet they add very materially to the variety of our diet and their production is rapidly becoming established in this country.

However, as Beattie sees it, the main point for the average home owner is to select a few of the important fruits that he can grow without special protection in his locality and grow those to the very greatest perfection possible. While it is true that that involves careful cultivation and spraying to protect the trees or plants from disease and insect injury, yet there is the opportunity to produce a great many of the choicest of these products right at home and at a very moderate cost.

Summing up, Beattie urges us to scan the field of opportunity with a view to increasing and improving the production of the things that we are to use at home. He says times like we have had during the past year make many of us think seriously about the future and to plan to produce the greater part of our living at home. Certain things may be treated as luxuries but there are certain fundamental foods that we must have and Beattie would give those first consideration. Our enjoyment of life will be greatly increased by the attention we give to the finer things that border upon the list of luxuries. The foundation of it all lies in our soil and at this time of the year people who produce their living largely at home can do much toward the success of their gardens and orchards next year by giving attention to the fall preparation of the soil, also to the proper protection of their trees and plants so that they will go through the winter in good condition.

As Beattie says, let us be thankful for what we have but ever looking for something better.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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FARM FLASHES: Farm Adjustment News. Wednesday, November 28, 1934.

(FOR BROADCAST USE ONLY)

Speaking Time: 7 Minutes. (Regions 8-9-10-12 and W2)

OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT: FARM FLASH time again. Today, we send you another in the series of Farm Flashes on the sugar beet adjustment program offered to beet growers through the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Station _____ presents these Flashes in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture

--ooOoo--

Each grower who takes part in the sugar beet adjustment program will get an acreage allotment based on his past acreage. That allotment will be the basis for his 1935 adjustment payments.

The Sugar Section of the Adjustment Administration recognized the possible drawback to a hard and fast plan with acreage allotments and payments based on acreage in any one year or group of years. For that reason sugar officials have shaped the sugar beet program to allow the cooperating grower to take his choice of several past averages on which his acreage allotment will be based.

A great many beet growers have had small acreages in one or more recent years. If the Adjustment Administration selected any one set of years and said to the beet grower, "We will give you an acreage allotment and payments based on your average acreage in those particular years," the grower might reply, "In some of those years, I planted a very small acreage. I cannot afford to sign a contract to limit my 1935 sugar beet acreage to my average plantings for that particular period."

But the cooperating beet grower may take his average planted beet acreage for the past five years, or four years, or three years, or two years, whichever offers him the most advantage.

If old growers fail to take up their acreage allotments, as some will, new growers will be given acreage allotments. If the new growers do not have production records for any of those two- to five-year periods, the Secretary of Agriculture may determine a base acreage to fit their situations.

Those acreage allotments are subject to change to bring the factory district's beet production in line with its production quota. Any changes will be made proportionately in the acreage allotments for all cooperating growers.

However, sugar adjustment officials emphasize that adjustments must not cut the district's 1935 beet acreage below 90 percent of the acreage planted in the district in 1933; and the adjustments must not raise the district's acreage above 100 percent of the 1933 acreage. In other words, the adjustments in the district's allotment must not reduce the district's acreage more than 10 percent below the 1933 figure and must not raise it above the '33 figure.

That provision is an important safeguard to the grower who signs an adjustment contract.

However, adjustment officials point out that changes in the individual grower's acreage allotment may vary somewhat more than changes in the allotment for the district as a whole.

The system of figuring the district allotment and growers' allotments, is this:

As you recall, the Costigan-Jones Act which authorizes the sugar beet adjustment program, allows American sugar beet growers to market a little more than one and a half million tons of beet sugar in this country each year.

The simplest plan to give each grower his proportionate share of that market quota seemed to be to divide the quota among the various sugar factories of the country according to their past sugar output; then, to divide the factory district quotas among the individual growers.

Each sugar factory gets a quota, or allotment, of so many bags of refined sugar. Sugar adjustment officials then figure the beet acreage needed to produce that number of bags of sugar. The acreage needed is the factory district's acreage allotment under the adjustment program.

After sugar officials figure the acreage allotment for the entire factory district, they divide the allotment among the growers in the district. As the first step, they ask each grower to select the option for his acreage to give him the best base production. Then after all growers have selected their base acreage plan, sugar officials compare the growers' total acreage allotments with the acreage allotment needed to produce the district's quota of refined sugar. If the total acreage for the district is too large or too small, adjustments are made.

Adjustment officials remind growers individual allotments run with the land and not with the grower. If a grower leaves a farm on which he has been raising sugar beets, the acreage allotment stays with the farm. If the grower wants to produce beets under the adjustment program on another farm he may take up, he must take whatever acreage allotment the new farm may already have.

The beet contract not only calls for allotments running with the land, but each grower who signs a contract automatically puts all of his farms under contract. He further agrees that if he takes control of any additional land, the land will be subject to the terms of the adjustment contract.

Sugar adjustment officials say the sugar beet contract lets the grower have full choice as to what part of his land he uses for growing beets, as long as he does not exceed his acreage allotment. For instance, if a grower who has two farms under contract, he can shift his entire beet production to one farm, or he can split his production between the two farms in any way he sees fit.

If a grower buys a farm which already has a sugar beet acreage allotment, he is entitled to add that allotment to his previous allotment to make up the allotment for his total acreage.

And this final point for all beet growers: Don't forget to verify, or check, the sugar beet acreage records on your farm so you will get all of the acreage to which you are entitled.

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CLOSING ANNOUNCEMENT: And that concludes today's FARM FLASHES from the United States Department of Agriculture. We will send you more Flashes at this same time tomorrow.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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FARM FLASHES: Farm Adjustment News. Friday, November 30, 1934.

(FOR BROADCAST USE ONLY)

Speaking Time: 7 Minutes. (ALL REGIONS)

OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT: And now for today's offering of FARM FLASHES--- These daily Flashes review timely developments in farming and farm adjustment as reported from the United States Department of Agriculture

--ooOoo--

The Corn-Hog Section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration is moving ahead rapidly with plans to lay the new 1935 Corn-Hog Adjustment Program before the corn-hog farmers of the Nation.

Following the announcement on Monday of last week of the general provisions of the 1935 program, Corn-Hog officials tackled the few remaining questions concerning the new adjustment contract. They also began whipping into final form the administrative rulings which interpret the application of the contract regulations to specific cases and situations. They expected those details to have been taken care of by this time.

The next step is the printing of the contracts, rulings, and other necessary literature. When you remember that roughly two million contracts are needed for the corn-hog program, you can understand that the printing of the contract in itself takes time.

After the contract is ready, Washington representatives of the Corn-Hog Section will hold several regional meetings with state corn-hog representatives. State meetings will follow -- and then district meetings -- and county-wide

meetings of community officials -- and finally community meetings of corn-hog farmers. At those final community meetings, representatives of the production control association will go over with corn-hog farmers the main facts in the corn-hog situation, and the details of the contract.

Corn-Hog officials expect to call the regional meetings in key cities in the main corn and hog areas the first part of December. They expect the local community meetings with corn-hog farmers to get under way by January.

Meanwhile, the Corn-Hog Section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration is rushing payments to farmers cooperating in the 1934 program.

At the close of last week, the Corn-Hog Section had only about 20 thousand contracts left on which to make first payments. In the main, those contracts had been held up because of mistakes and unavoidable delays. The Corn-Hog Section expected to take care of those remaining first payments in very short order.

As it wound up the first installment of payments on the 1934 program, the Corn-Hog Section started in on the second installment. The records of the first counties to receive payments on the second installment were started through the checking and paying machinery on November 15. That first batch probably is now in the hands of growers, or at least on the way.

The second installment will total around 92 million dollars.

In general, the Corn-Hog Section will distribute the second payments just as fast as it receives from the field, and checks, the forms certifying the individual contract signer's compliance with the provisions of the contract.

Corn-Hog officials point out that they will hold up checks to counties which have not submitted complete expense statements to July 1, and budgets for the rest of the 1934 program. Until those statements and budgets are submitted, the Corn-Hog Section can not determine the individual producer's share of the local administrative expenses. As you recall, part of those expenses is deducted

from the second installment of corn-hog payments.

Also, the Corn-Hog Section can not make payments to a county until it has received a certification form, listing all contract signers who own, operate, or control farms outside of the county, any one of which is not covered by a corn-hog contract.

Just remember the Corn-Hog Section cannot take action on the second installment payments until all the required forms and records are in.

Of course, even after the Corn-Hog office at Washington has received all the required material, some time is needed to handle the records and payments. The handling of the more than a million records takes two months, even with no delays. So Corn-Hog officials ask growers to be patient.

Going back for a moment to the new 1935 program, Corn-Hog officials tell us that without production control, an excessive acreage of corn may be expected next year.

They give four reasons for their views.

In the first place, farmers always tend to plant larger than average corn acreage following years of short crops and higher prices. At the same time, yiel usually return to normal after years of drought. Then, after a year or two, live stock production, especially production of hogs, becomes excessive. Prices then begin to drop.

Second, even a normal corn acreage would produce more corn than needed to take care of our smaller livestock supplies.

Third, drought damage to many new pasture and meadow seedings will make a larger-than-average acreage available for planting next spring.

And fourth, in many sections, seed corn will be cheaper and more plentiful than many other farm needs.

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CLOSING ANNOUNCEMENT: And that concludes today's FARM FLASHES from the United States Department of Agriculture. We will have more Flashes for you at this same tomorrow.

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